PRIVATE DESPATCH TO GINERAL PIERCE. To go through one of the organs—the Union, or the Sentinel, or the Star, or one of the other organs, if they've got agoing yet.

DOWNINGVILLE, STATE OF MAINE,

November 8, 1853.

DEAR GINERAL: I got back from my tower is Europe yesterday, and found Uncle Joshua, and Aunt Keziab, and Cousin Nabby, and Cousin Sargent Joel all well; and I hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. I'm glad of one thing, and that is, that you aint troubled so much about organs as you was when I went away. There wasn't any organ then, only the Union, and that was a disputed one; so I had to send my last despatch to my old friends, Mr. Gales & Seaton, and get them to forward it to you the best way they could. But I understand now that organs is getting to be as plenty as blackberries; and that seems to be lucky about this time, for, if what Uncle Joshua tells me is all true, it will need a good many of 'em to play tunes to suit all parties. It you could manage to have an organ for each member of the Cabinet, it would be a great help; for then each one could play his own tune, and no jarring; and harmony is what we need all round. Mr. Marcy needs an organ all to himself, to fire off his 44-pounders at Austria and the rest of Europe, to keep matters straight over there. And Mr. GUTHRIE, I'm sure, needs an organ all to himself to manage his New York correspondence. And there's Gineral Cushing, he ought to have a nice organ all to himself that would play military tunes, so that every body, as soon as they heard it, would feel as if they wanted to march. And Gineral Davis ought to have t military organ too; but some say he and Gineral Cushing might get along very well with one organ between'em and that Gineral Davis could play his variations on Mr. Guthrie's organ.

And then the different "sections" of the party needs different organs too. I never believed the same tune would satisfy the "Hards" and the "Softs" of New York; and from what Uncle Joshua tells me it's jest so. He says the organ has been pouring out delightful strains of harmony all summer, but the more it poured 'em out the greater was the discord between the Hards and Softs, till finally it worked 'em to a pitch of phrensy, and he says they are now fightin and pullin caps like mad. That shows clearly to my mind that the different " sec tions" ought to all have their own organs, and I don't think there'll be any peace till they have. And that's why I'm glad to find that organs is growing more plenty.

But about my tower in Europe I've got a good deal to say, more than I can get into this despatch, and some of it I think would work well into your message to Congress next month, if I can get time to bring it, or send it on to you in time. Ye see, as I had your commission of Minister Gineral to go on my own hook wherever I pleased, and look after matters jest as I thought best, it gin me a capital chance to work to advantage. And Mr. Marcy's rules, too, about dress worked first-rate; for jest put on my drab surtout and broad brim hat and sagaciate round among the whole biling of 'em, and they wouldn't mistrust who I was. So when I found out which way the cat was going to jump, and thought it was best to head 'em and bring 'em to a pint, I had nothing to do party, with a general expression of intense satisfaction, but to pull my commission out of my pocket and show it to 'em, and that did the business. The fact is, Europe's afraid of us. I think we are fast getting the upper hand. There aint another nation in all creation, without 'ti Russia, that hardly dares to say her soul's her own, for fear we shall be down upon her and take her soul away from her. And even Russia feels a little ticklish for fear that, when she gets into her high-falutin with Turkey, and the rest of Europe goes to takin sides, we shall turn tu and lick the whole scrape and annex 'em to our modern Rome. I see somebody has put out a book that proves Rome. I see somebody has put out a book that proves as clear as preachin that the United States is modern his lands with an air and bearing of profound humility; Rome: so when Gineral Cushing said in his speech we must march, march, march, and do as old Rome did, he was talking by the book.

to be larnt in diplomatic circles, and I've sifted the whole clining upon the ground, with some baskets of corn, of 'em, there's to be a tight scratch all round before it is over. The truth is, Russia is in real arnest after Turkey as ever a bear was to get into a cornfield. She clambered over into the field, like a great bear as she is, jest for the purpose of eating her way through from one end to 'tother. But she intended to do it all in a peaceable friendly way, marching coolly and slowly along, step by step, till she got down to the lower end of the field, and then she would swallow Constantinople just as quick as a cat could lick her ear, and poor Turkey never would know what become of her. The Czar intended to do all this in a very friendly quiet way, nibbling along at his leisure and not have any fuss at all about it. But the foolish Sultan got frightened, and worked himself into a tan trum, and declared war, and told Mr. Bear to clear out of his cornfield in fifteen days or he'd set the dogs arter him. Well, that made the Czar mad; and now he says, clear the track, for he's going down to Constantinople fied Saviour nailed upon it. The holy brothers are liftshant be a Turk's head left any where, clear from Dan to Beersheba, that is, if the other nations will jest form a ring and see fair play, and not interfere. But the Czar is a good deal afraid England and France will be for having a finger in the pie; so he has agreed with Austria and Prussia, who are on his side, to keep quiet and declare themselves neutral, and not stir an inch as long as England and France will keep quiet. But if they begin to meddle, then all hands to fall to, and have a regular scratch and pulling caps all round.

Well, now, England and France don't mean to keep quiet. They are watching Russia jest as narrow as ever a cat watched a mouse; and before Russia gets half way down to Constantinople there'll be a terrible fuss. The French rooster will crow, and the British lion will growl and shake his mane, and if the Russian bear don't get licked or scared and turn tail to and run, but holds on and eats up one end of Turkey, then England and France will clap their heads together and eat up 'tother end, jest to keep it from spiling.

Now, when all this rumpus gets to its highest pitch in Europe, and all the nations get at it pell mell, it'll be jest the time for us to strike, and go to annexin, and carry out our manifest destiny in a handsome manner. What's the use of our nibbling about among small-fry near home and annexin little patches here and there, sich as Cuba and little slices off of Mexico, when we might jest as well branch out and do somethin splendid-somethin that old Rome could'nt hold a candle to, somethin that Gineral Cushing himself could say was quite "up to the occa-Who wants to wait for our manifest destiny till one-half the present generation has died off? I say no ; now's the time; we must strike when the iron's hot. So, when the Czar and all his troops are away down south pepperin Turkey, let us whip round into the Baltic and annex St. Petersburgh, and put a navy and an army there that will command all Northern Europe. By that time England and France will get to quarrelling with each other to see which shall have Constantinople, and that will be the time for us to be down upon them like a thousand of brick. Take London, and then we shall have John Bull by the horns; take Paris, and that'll give us all the jining countries. Then sail up the Meditteranean drive the English and French fleets all afore us, force our way through the Darnin-needles, and get possession of that "golden horn" they tell about. Then, if I understand geography right, we shall have full sweep all over

What's to be done on 'tother side, over the Pacific way, aint much. Commodore Perry has fairly got his wedge into the oyster shell of Japan, and that's half the battle. Jest send word to him to annex China on his way round, and on his route home pick up the islands along on the Pacific, which will be jest as easy as to pick up so many bird's eggs. And after we get through our manifest destiny, I don't see what there need to be to hinder our en would be largely increased.

joying peace and quietness at home and having a good time of it. We shall certainly then have enough for all hands and no mistake; offices enough for all them that wants offices, and spoils enough for all them that's hungry for spoils. And then let every man of us "set his face like a flint as well against right-handed backslidings as against left-handed defectious, which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the Republic." Then there need nt be no more quarrelling between the Hards and Softs about which gets the most, for there'll

be enough for the whole biling lot of 'em. We ought to be going ahead with this business as fast as possible, for Uncle Joshua says the party has got into a terrible snarl, and nothing but a grand coop-da-tat can get 'em out of it. He says Collector Bronson, of New York, has lost his head, owing to a little misunderstanding between him and Mr. Guthrie. They both tried to see which could stand up the straighest on the Baltimore platform, and they both agreed that the platform was the rule, and every thing ought to be squared up to it. Mr. Bronson was quite impartial, and Mr. Guthrie was a good deal more so. When Mr. Bronson took his seat at the head of the custom-house table, and all "sections" of the party come crowding and shuffling round to get the best places at the table and alongside the best dishes, he tried to give 'em all a fair chance, but somehow he thought it was no more than right to help round first them that had always stood fair and square on the platform, and if some of them that used to spit on it had to wait a little, it might do 'em good. But the spitters made a terrible fuss about it, and kept up sich a din in Mr. Guthrie's ears that he turned round and told Mr. Bronson right up and down that he mus'nt show no partiality. If a spitter was'nt catched spitting on the platform now, give him his regular meal. This touched Mr. Bronson a little, and he said he was able to do the honors of his own table, and he would attend to the duties of his office if Mr. Guthrie would him. Mr Guthrie said that was rebellion ; so he brought him to the block and chopped his head off.

Uncle Joshua says it is a very misfortunate business and has thrown the whole party into a high fever. The fever rages the hardest in the "section" of the New York Hards, and looks as though it might prove fatal. But Gineral Cushing, who is very skilful in such matters, has put a blister plaster on to the Massachusetts Softs, in the Hards. But Uncle Joshua says he don't think the party is out of danger yet. But as long as there's life there's hope; so let us all keep a stiff upper lip and go ahead.

Your faithful friend and Minister Gineral, MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

The great historical picture by Powers, of Cincinnati, representing the discovery of the Mississippi by HER-NANDO DE Soro, painted by order of Congress, being intended to fill the vacant panel in the Rotundo of the Capitol at Washington, is now on exhibition at New York. One of the papers of that city gives the following sue it with zeal and ability;) and at a subsequent session noble domain, but lots of gammon about liberty, description of it:

Mr. Powell has selected the moment when De Soto and his cavaliers from the hill got the first full view of the broad expanse of the father of waters, and if he has not made the most of his canvass that could be crowded into it without discord, we are much mistaken. Beginning in when I thought it best to go it a little on the sly, I could the centre, the mail-clad hero of the picture, upon a fiery white horse, is strikingly conspicuous. Behind him are his subordinate chieftains on horseback, splendidly caparisoned, according to the Spanish warlike fashions of that day. In the midst of them, upon a patient donkey in regal harness, is a white friar. The eyes of all this are fixed upon the river, the friar having his hands and the Tiber, and as our forefathers came upon the Potomac, eyes uplifted in devout thanksgiving. Behind this group, to the left, follow the mailed and helmeted warriors of the expedition, their bristling spears and battle axes, in engthened array, stretching back till lost in the misty pire." The effect upon Asia of the arrival of an Ameriwoods, thus leaving upon the imagination a vivid impres- can population on the coast of the Pacific ocean was thus sion of a powerful force still behind, though invisible to exhibited: "Upon the people of Eastern Asia the estathe eye.

To the right, upon a plateau, on the immediate river

bank, is a cluster of four Indian tents fantastically fres-coed with barbaric levices. By the side of these tents stand a group of Indian warriors, in the most striking the true religion might cast their lights across the interwar costumes of their tribe. An old chief is reaching another is looking on with fixed amazement at the territome; so when Gineral Cusning said in his speech we must march, march, march, and do as old Rome did, he was talking by the book.

About this war business in Europe, if there's any thing finished to the highest perfection of Indian beauty, reclear that Eastern Asia and the two Americas, as they ducks, and other peace-offerings lying before them, to gain De Soto, for his eyes are fixed upon the Mississippi, of China and Japan, to the King of Persia, and even to weatherbeaten and wounded soldiers are gathered. Some of them are placing a cannon in battery for the protection of the camp. One of these has a white handkerchief tied over an ugly cut in his forehead. Another old campaigner is sitting down, bandaging his damaged leg, while another, dusky and rusty with hard usage, is holding his helmet before his eyes while looking out upon the great river, their outlet to the sea and to home. Next to this group in the foreground is a pile of small arms of the style of that time, some of the exact patterns of which may now be seen in the Crystal Palace, sent over from the Tower of London by Queen Victoria. These arms are resting upon the camp chest, which is almost as strongly banded with iron as one of our salamander safes. right of this is a group of the ministers of the Catholic faith planting an immense cross, formed of two parts of a tree with the bark on, with a small figure of the cruci-One of them has his two forefingers upon it, while reading from an antique book the service of the occasion. The veteran who has dug the hole is resting upon the ground with his shovel by his side. Thus, extending along the foreground of the picture, we have the whole story of the Spanish conquests in America illustrated in the cannon and the cross the cross always being planted and consecrated, as the first duty of a Spanish encampment, while the cannon and the arquebus as unfailingly brought up the rear.

In the background to the right we see the ample Mississippi, with the dim unmeasured country beyond it. Towards the opposite bank some green islands are visible, while far up on this side we detect another village of the red men, its inhabitants apparently unconscious of the proximity of the dreadful invaders of their country.

The composition of this picture, the grouping, the drawing of the figures, and the costumes, &c.; the coloring, the lights and the shades, to our judgment, are charmingly harmonious and true. We doubt not from the three or four years of study and labor of the artist, that every thing, including the royal banner and one or two Moorish warriors in this picture, is historically true. and true to nature. To crown all, the tout ensemble is full of life, spirit, chivalry, poetry, and beauty. There is nothing awkward, or heavy, or strained about it: every thing in it is easy, though intensely graphic and spirited. In reducing his figures below the colossal size of those of the other pictures in the rotundo Mr. Powell has gained an immense advantage in space; and when we consider that the picture is to stand only four feet from the

ground, he loses nothing in its individual effects. The gallery of the rotundo will now be complete.

paintings, all of uniform size, will consist of-1. The Declaration of Independence.

2. The Capitulation at Saratogs. The Capitulation at Yorktown.

Washington resigning his Commission at Annapolis, all by Trumbull.

5. The Baptism of Pocchontas, by Chapman. 6. The Embarkation of Pilgrims at Delft Haven, by

7. The Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn. 8. De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi, by Powell.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.-The steamship Pennsylvania, running as a regular packet between Nor-folk and Philadelphia, has been chartered by the United States Government, and was engaged on Thursday last at Old Point in receiving troops and munitions of war on board, to be transported to Tampa, Florida. She is to touch at Charleston for the purpose of taking several com-panies from Fort Moultrie for the same destination. Gen. BANKHEAD, with his family, left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday evening for his command in Florida. Nearly every officer stationed at Old Point has been ordered to some other post, and their places supplied by other officers of

Accounts from Fort Hood (N. S.) report the mackerel nen doing well in that vicinity. Some of the ressels have taken from thirty to ninety barrels in one day. The menf-war had enforced the "headland" limits during the season, but the Americans would encroach when they got chance. On the 23d ultimo there were sixty-eight British and forty-six American vessels in the vicinity of Fort Hood, and it was expected the number of the latter

COL. BINTON'S HISTORY.

Anno 1820 .- James Monroe President .- Oregon Territory.

The session of 1320-'21 is remarkable as being the first at which any proposition was made in Congress for the occupation and settlement of our territory on the Columbia river—the only part then owned by the United States on the Pacific coast It was made by Dr. Floyd, a Representative from Virginia, an ardent man, of great ability and decision of character, and, from an early residence in Kentucky, strongly imbued with Western feelings. He took up this subject with the energy which belonged to him, and it required not only energy but courage to emprace a subject which, at that time, seemed more likely to bring ridicule than credit to its advocate. I had written and published some essays on the subject the year before, which he had read. Two gentlemen, (Mr. Ram-Massachusetts,) who had been in the employment of Mr. John Jacob Astor in founding his colony of Astoria, and carrying on the fur trade on the northwest coast of America, were at Washington that winter, and had their by Western men like us; in fact, I knew them before; and their conversation, rich in information upon a new and interesting country, was eagerly devoured by the ardent spirit of Floyd. He resolved to bring forward the question of occupation, and did so. He moved for a select committee to consider and report upon the subject. The committee was granted by the House, more through courtesy to a respected member than with any view to business results. It was a committee of three, himself chairman, according to parliamentary rule, and Thomas Metoalfe, of Kentucky, (since Governor of the State,) and Thomas V. Swearingen, from Western Virginia, for pation of the Columbia river, and to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes thereon," accompanied by an elaborate report, replete with valuable statistics, in support of the measure. The fur trade, the the advantages proposed. The bill was treated with the parliamentary courtesy which respect for the committee effect of their victory. required; it was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole House for the next day, most of the members not considering it a serious proceeding. Nothing further was done in the House that session, but the first | a remarkable capacity for haking the most of clapblow was struck; public attention was awakened, and trap and catch-phrases. having our own good the geographical, historical, and statistical facts set forth in the report made a lodgment in the public mind which promised eventual favorable consideration. I had not been admitted to my seat in the Senate at

support of Dr. Floyd's measure, (who continued to purstrongly suggested, if we delayed longer our own occupation, "and a vigorous effort of policy, and perhaps authorized or individual occupation was intimated as a consequence of Government neglect, and what has since taken place was foreshadowed in this sentence: "Mere adventurers may enter upon it, as Æneas entered upon the Delaware, and the Hudson, and renew the phenome non of individuals laying the foundation of a future em-

blishment of a civilized Power on the opposite coast of America could not fail to produce great and wonderful benefits. Science, liberal principles in government, and vening sea. The valley of the Columbia might become the granary of China and Japan, and an outlet to their imprisoned and exuberant population. The inhabitants of the oldest and the newest, the most despotic and the friends of each other. To my mind the proposition is clear that Eastern Asia and the two Americas, as they the acceptance of which they are vainly endeavoring to had as lief see American Ministers going to the Emperors made in the United States. It was then a "wild" suggestion; it is now history.

Besides the preservation of our own territory on the

Pacific, the establishment of a port there for the shelter

of our commercial and military marine, the protection of the fur trade and aid to the whaling vessels, the accomplishment of Mr. Jefferson's idea of a commercial communication with Asia through the heart of our own continent, was constantly insisted upon as a consequence of planting an American colony at the mouth of the Columbia. That man of large and useful ideas-that statesman who could conceive measures useful to all mankind. and in all time to come-was the first to propose that commercial communication, and may also be considered the first discoverer of the Columbia river. His philosophic mind told him that where a snow-clad mountain, like that of the Rocky Mountains, shed the waters on one side, which collected into such a river as the Missonri there must be a corresponding shedding and collecting of waters on the other; and thus he was perfectly assured of the existence of a river where the Columbia has since been found to be, although no navigator had seen its was complete; but the idea was too grand and useful to be permitted to rest in speculation. He was then Minister to France, and the famous traveller Ledyard, having arrived at Paris on his expedition of discovery to the Nile, was prevailed upon by Mr. Jefferson to enter upon a fresher and more useful field of discovery. He proposed to him to change his theatre from the Old to the New World, and, proceeding to St. Petersburgh upon a passport he would obtain for him, he should there obtain permission from the Empress Catharine to traverse her dominions in a high northern latitude to their eastern extremity, cross the sea from Kamschatka or at Behring's come down upon the river which must hend opposite the head of the Missouri, ascend it to its source in the Rocky Mountains, and then follow the Missouri to the French settlements on the Upper Mississippi, and thence home. It was a magnificent and a daring project of discovery, and on that account the more captivating to the ardent spirit of Ledyard. He undertook it : went to St. Petersburgh, received the permission of the Empress, and had arrived in Siberia when he was overtaken by a revocation of the permission, and conducted as a spy out of the country. He then returned to Paris, and resumed his original design of that exploration of the Nile to its sources which terminated in his premature death, and deprived the world of a young and adventurous explorer,

om whose ardor, courage, perseverance, and genius great and useful results were to have been expected Mr. Jefferson was balked in that his first attempt to establish the existence of the Columbia river. But a time was coming for him to undertake it under better auspices. He became President of the United States, and in that character projected the expedition of Lewis and Clark, obtained the sanction of Congress, and sent them forth to discover the head and course of the river, (whose mouth was then known,) for the double purpose of opening an inland commercial communication Asia and enlarging the boundaries of geographical science. The commercial object was placed first in his message, and as the object to legitimate the expedition. And thus Mr. Jefferson was the first to propose the North American road to India, and the introduction of Asiatic trade on that road; and all that I myself have either said or written on that subject from the year 1819, when I first took it up, down to the present day, when I still contend for it, is nothing but the fruit of the seed planted in my mind by the philosophic hand of Mr. Jefferson. Honor to all sued, and death closed the painful scene on Sabbath after-those who shall assist in accomplishing his great idea!

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

Our official neighbor, the Union, opines that th joy of the Intelligencer over the election in New too the division which claims peculiar antagonism to Sewardism." As the same division of the party to which the Union refers (the Hards) get in China. claims also peculiar antagonism to the ADMIN-ISTRATION, does the Union mean to convey the idea that there is any identity between the Adminsay Crooks, of New York, and Mr. Russell Farnham, of istration and Sewardism? This is the only true inference from its premises, or there is no virtue in a syllegism. That wing of the Democracy in New York adhering to the Administration (the Softs or others who would be most likely to be called upon to take quarters at the same hotel (Brown's) where Dr. Floyd Fræsoilers) is obnoxious to all the heresies which and I had ours. Their acquaintance was naturally made the Union charges upon Sewardism; therefore the Union should rejoice in the success of Sewardism, seeing that Sewardism and the Administration party profess the same principles. This is also clear if argument can prove any thing. We will not, however, hold our neighbors of the Union to the letter of their own reasoning. The shock which they have dispatched to him at half past 10 the same night. received from the New York polls was quite enough to have confused for a moment the clearness even of their mental perceptions. We are confident they did not mean to give color to the idea that they did his associates -- both, like himself, ardent men, and strong or ever could rejoice in the success of Sewardism : in Western feeling. They reported a bill, within six days but supposing that new term in the party vocabuafter the committee was raised, "to authorize the occu- lary to have an excessively odious signification in all the Southern States and with all compromise politicians, they nerely threw it out as a random shot at their quoidam friends the Hards, which hopes of drawing out the inflamation from the New York, Asiatic trade, and the preservation of our territory were might ruin them here and hereafter with a "bad name," and at the sage time diminish the damaging The "Democracy," ever since they appropriated

to themselves that populardesignation, have evinced country out of sight, they keep their philanthropic eyes fixed upon Canada, Mexic, and the islands of the sea. French sympathy did much for them in the start, and ever since they have shaped national the time, but was soon after, and quickly came to the legislation so as to assist the English. We get nothing from them for the improvement of our own presented some views on the subject which will bear re- native and foreign; and millions for conquest, noproduction at this time. The danger of a contest with thing for what constitutes the true delence and bul-Great Britain, to whom we had admitted a joint posses- wark of the country. Our Democrats have no idea sion, and who had already taken possession, was of an "American system," but are profuse in wordy professions about patriotism and democracy. People who look at the matter dispassionately canof arms, might be necessary to break her hold." Un. not fail to observe that the Whigs are the true conservatives, who, clinging to essentials rather than abstractions, seek to build up and aggrandize their own country as the first duty of Americans.

DEATH OF SENATOR ATHERTON.

We have received the melancholy intelligence of the leath of Hon. CHARLES G. ATHERTON, United States Senator from New Hampshire, at Manchester, in that State, at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. He was a lawyer of great eminence, and was stricken down in the ourt-room, the field of his labor and pre-eminent reputation since his retirement from the United States Senate in 1849. Born and reared in the same county with President PIERCE, a close and uninterrupted friendship has subsisted between them for the last thirty years. At the last session of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in November, he was re-elected to the Senate; and now, in the vigor of manhood, in the strength of intellect, and at the highest point of his reputation as a lawyer and a

Making Judges of Jurous -- We have more than once alluded (says the Boston Journal) to the strange provision posed to be introduced into the Constitution, making In the immediate foreground to the right a group of the Grand Turk, as to see them dancing attendance upon the jurors judges of the law as well as the evidence; and those European legitimates who hold every thing Ameri- It needs but little argument to convince any man with a can in contempt and detestation." Thus I spoke; and well-balanced mind that such a provision if adopted would this I believe was the first time that a suggestion for be productive of the most mischievous results. It would sending Ministers to the Oriental nations was publicly be a profanation of the sanctuary of justice. A question involving the life or liberty of a citizen would depend on the crude opinions or unfounded prejudices of a juror. Chief Justice Shaw, of whose reputation as a jurist the State and the country is justly proud, delivered the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court in 1845 on this very subject. He said :

"We consider it a well settled principle and rule, lying at the foundation of jury trial, admitted and recognised ever since jury trial has been adopted as an established and settled mode of proceedings in courts of justice, that it is the proper province and duty of judges to consider and decide all questions of law which arise, and that the responsibility of a correct decision is placed finally on them; that it is the proper province and duty of the jury to weigh and der evidence and decide all questions of fact, and that the responsibility of a correct decision is placed upon them. And the safety, efficacy, and purity of jury trial depend upon the steady maintenance and practical application of this principle."

CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE .- The amount of coal sent from the Georges' Creck and Westernport regions 8,323 tons. Total from the region for the week 14,725 tons. Of ount 4,870 tons of coal and 76 tons of coke demouth and no explorer trod its bank. His conviction scended the canal in forty-three boats, and 10,277 tons passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The canal in fine bonting order, in consequence of the recent rains, and transportation is now going forward without interruption from Cumberland to Alexandria. [Miners' Journal of Nov. 14.

Two CHILDREN BURNT .- A most distressing accident urred at the St. Charles House in St. Louis, last week, by which two children were burnt to death. Mrs. Hicks, who occupied a room in the hotel, left it that evening to be absent only a few minutes. She left in the room her two little girls, one aged three years and the other thirteen months, the latter lying on the bed. While she was gone the oldest girl commenced to play with the when her dress accidentally caught, and she ran to Straits, and, descending the northwest coast of America, the bed where her little sister lay, and in a few minutes the bed was in flames. The youngest child was burnt to death, and the oldest was found in the last agonies of death, and lived only a short time. The father left a short time since for California.

A letter from Rome in the Augeburg Gazette says: In the apostolican palace of the Vatician 'a number of workmen are at present occupied in arranging the floors of the Pontifical apartments, and putting down marble or mosaic in place of the brick, which has in gene ral constituted up to the present time the flooring of these rooms. The regimen of walking exercise in the open air recommended by the medical advisers of the Pope does not appear a sufficient remedy to keep down his increas ing corpulence, and he has been lately ordered, in addition, to play an hour every day at billiards. This his Holiness does from five to six in the evening, generally with Mgr. Stella."

DEATH FROM CAMPHINE .- The Newark Advertiser thu alludes to another case of death from the use of rosin oil: Scarcely has the sod covered the remains of one victim of this so-called non-explosive fluid before the home of another family is made desolate from the same cause. Sarah C. Haulenbeck, the youngest daughter of a mother but recently widowed, has just been consigned to the grave, after a fortnight of lingering agony. Venders of this article may quibble as they please, but this last instance was one of unmistakable explosion. The lamp had been filled several days previous, it contained only a small quantity, ordinary care was observed, a match was applied in the usual manner, instantly a loud report was heard, the lamp shattered into fragments, and mother and daughter were enveloped in flames. The mother will probably recover, but the fair and gentle daughter was so deeply burnt about the breast and arms that lookjaw enIMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, REPORTED FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR. - A friend bas placed at our disposal a letter from Mr. PAR-KER, Secretary of the United States Legation at Canton, of which the following is a copy :

"I have what I am assured is contained in a private letter from Pekin, that HBEN FUNG, the present Emperor, on the 2d of August, fled to Gehul, in Tartary, and that York arises " from the unexpected strength of one Prince Wer CHIN, fifth brother of Taou Kwang, was left in of the divisions of the Democratic party, and that charge of the Empire, and that the insurgent troops were within six days of Pekin at that date.

"This news bears marks of probability, and the source of my information is as reliable as any we can ordinarily

"In speaking with the British Consul this evening, he informed me that he heard the same news two or three days since, which corresponds with the time my informant states the intelligence reached this city.

"Mr. Robertson seemed to receive the intelligence with some doubt. I can only say that I think it very likely to prove true, and that Prince WEI CHIN is the man of all the reins of Government.

"He is the man who is said to have written Taou Kwang's answer to the President's letter, delivered in 1844 by Mr. Cushing."

Dr. PARKER's letter is dated at "10 minutes to 12 o'clock," on the 3d of September, and was addressed to a member of the branch house of a large mercantile firm in New York, in response to a note

FROM UTAH TERRITORY.

The Western mail brings us the Descret News of the 1st October. The only items worth reproducing are the following:

All things are quiet and peaceful among the saints. few outlandish men have recently been convicted before our courts for stealing cattle, cash, &c., whose names and history we are not familiar with. A poor place for rogues is Utah. They had better keep away.

The Indians generally for a few weeks have appeared

very quiet, doing little damage except taking a little grain and vegetables occasionally, more particularly in the region of Summit creek.

About 3 o'cleck on the morning of September 13th William Hatton was killed by Indians, while standing guard at Fillmore. It is supposed that the Pauvans com-mitted this deed, as they have been quite saucy at times,

and have stolen much wheat from the fields at that place. Five Indians have been killed at Manti; date not learned. There has also been some Indian chasing done in the south part of Utah valley; dates and particulars no The wall about temple block is progressing finely. Now

is the time for hand tithing; yes now; we mean those who want to secure blessings in the Temple which is building on the tops of the mountains. To others we have nothing to say.

At 4 o'clock P.M. of the 23d instant the Bishops of all

the wards of this city met in the State House with the City Council and voted their wards unanimous for walling in the whole of the city, with a good ditch upon the outside of the wall; whereupon the City Council appointed Albert Carrington, Perley P. Pratt, and Franklin D. Richards a committee to locate the line of said wall, and report thereon on Saturday, the 27th, from which date the wall and ditch are to be labored upon with all dili-gence until completed. The wall will be built of mud taken from the ditch, and mixed with straw or hay and gravel, and laid up in courses as deep as the consistency of the mud will allow to be repeated when the previous course is dried, until the wall is finished. This is deemed to be the cheapest and in the end most durable method that we can at present adopt.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

An arrival at St. Louis, direct from Puget's Sound furnishes the St. Louis Republican with sundry interest-ing particulars from that ultima thule of the United States It is estimated that six thousand immigrants were met

on the road, bound to Oregon, with a large amount of stock. They were generally getting along well, and were expecting to reach their destination before severe weather There was considerable immigration directed towards

Washington Territory, particularly Puget's Sound, where, though there is but little farming, the timber business is very flourishing. The British colony at Vancouver's Island is represented to be in a condition not very flourishing.

The Indians in Washington Territory are said to be

very friendly, and some of them more than half civilized and devoted to agriculture and fishing. in searching for a pass across the Cascade Mountains for the Northern Pacific railroad route, had not succeeded at last accounts.

THE RAILROADS OF RUSSIA.

From an article recently published in a French paper we learn that the first railroad in Russia was opened in the year 1830, from St. Petersburgh to Tsarskozela and Panlowski, two imperial residences, and was seventeen miles in length. It was constructed by British capitalists, and proved a very profitable enterprise. Shortly after Nicholas conceived the great idea of opening a road from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, a distance of about four hundred miles. This immense undertaking was completed under the direction of the Minister of Public Works. aided by Major Whistler, who, it will be remembered, was one of the efficient engineers of the Great Wester, Railroad in Massachusetts. It was opened in the year 1851, and the passage from one capital to the other, which formerly required four days of constant travel, is now accomplished in twenty-two hours. Since the completion of this railway another gigantic road between St. Petersburgh and Warsaw-a distance of 668 miles-has been laid out, and is now in process of construction. A branch road, 138 miles long, is about to be built from Riga, which will connect with this main track at Dunabourg, and a railway is projected from Dunabourg to Moscow, which will follow the track of Napoleon's army in 1812. In the south of the empire it is said that the Government is about to authorize a company to construct a road from Odessa to Kharkoff. All of these roads are calculated to aid wonderfully in developing the vast resources of the Russian empire, by conveying to market her stores of grain and other agricultural productions and her forests of noble timber Besides the above, several lines of railroad are in ope-

ration in Poland. One, in particular, more than 200 mi in length, connects Warsaw with Mysolvitz, in southern Prussia, and, connecting with the great chain of railways to the eastward, puts the Polish capital in communication with all the great capitals in the eastern part of the con-In three years, when the line between St. Petersburgh and Warsaw is thrown open for travel, the journey from Paris to the great commercial mart of Russia will ccupy but five days.

ACCOUNTS FROM INDIA. The third edition of the London Times of October 28th ontains a variety of interesting and important details of news just received from Burmah. From these it appears that the British troops in Burmah are engaged in a most annoying guerilla warfare. Large bands of Burmese well organized and equipped, range the country and attack even the English garrisons with great boldness and bravery. If repuised, they retire in good order to stockaded quarters, which the British troops hesitate to attack from fear of a repulse. These guerillas recently attacked and destroyed the large town of Kairegain, though defended by a strong British garrison. There was a general ap-prehension that Prome itself would be attacked before ong. The guerillas are said to fight more bravely than he regular armies did; and it is thought that the Burmese troops have for some time been under training from a French officer who has found his way to Ava. Another campaign is considered inevitable in order to secure the conquest of Burmah.

VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT. - This granite struc ture, in course of erection at Richmond, Virginia, is nearly completed, and all that is now wanting is the immense block of stone on the top, on which the equestrian statue of Washington is to be placed. Mr. Crawford is now engaged upon the colossal statue of Washington, and has already completed the statues of Patrick Henry and Jefferson. It is supposed the monument will be inaugurated on the 22d of February, 1855.

INDIAN CLAIM TO NORTHERN VERMONT. -There is now in ttendance upon the Legislature of Vermont, in session at Montpelier, a deputation of Iroquois Indians, to press a claim to a considerable portion of the State. The Springfield Republican says the claim is no new affair. It was presented first in 1786, and has been renewed at frequent intervals since. It embraces all that portion of the State north of Otter Creek, and between Lake Champlain and where the water begins to flow into the Connecticut. This territory belonged originally to the tribe now laying claim to it, and they insist that they have never ceded it away. They ask that their claim should be fairly inves-

GROWTH OF CANADA.

It affords us pleasure (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) to say that, from official statements now before us, the mercantile prosperity of Canada is greatly on the increase. From what we have seen in passing from Quebec to almost its western limits we were prepared to believe that the last year's importations were greatly in advance of any former year; but we were not prepared for the fact that in Upper Canada the increase of population was larger than that of the United States. Yet the census of both countries shows it to be the fact, as will be seen by an extract given below.

As it regards the commerce of Canada, we learn from the Montreal Herald that the importations of dry goods have exceeded in value those of the corresponding period of last year by \$2,106,108; of hardware, \$994,304; of teas, \$92,152; sugars, \$44,196.

The census reports, made up to the commencement of the present year, have just been published. The Toronto Leader gives the synopsis of its contents.

The census tables furnish some valuable information on the comparative increase of the different nationalities in Lower Canada. The comparison embraces the period between the census of 1844 and that of 1851. The greatest increase has taken place in Canadians of British origin; being 46.63 per cent. against 27.69 in the French Canadians. The next highest on the list, English and Welsh, 5.59; Scotch, 8.81; and United States, 4.59. The means of carrying on the comparison does not exist. In addition to the origins named, there is a sprinkling of Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers, Newfoundlanders, Germans, and Dutch, French and others, of which the enumerators obtained no particulars.

In Upper Canada there is even a greater variety of na-tionalities. But in this respect neither Canada nor the United States is singular. Emigration brings its varieties of nationalities; but after all they are not greater than to be found in many countries in Europe. There is, however, this difference between Canada and Europe, that in the latter the distinct people often settle down by themselves in claus, whereas here every thing, especially in Upper Canada, tends to assimilation. The Russian population comprises Sexthians. Have Market St. population comprises Scythians, Huns, Massagates, Slavians, Cimbrians, Getes, and Sarmatians. These different peoples have united at different times under the same Government; but amalgamation, under such circumstances, is much more difficult than where the process of fusion is carried on with the emigration. That people which we now designate by the general term French comprises Goths, Danes or Normans, Burgundians from Northrn Germany, Franks, Allemans, and some Romans, mixed with the ancient Celtae.

In Rome and Italy are to be found people from the North; but it is doubtful if there be any ancient Romans. But such is the mixture of peoples that the Pope is some-times the descendant of a Lombard, sometimes of a Goth, a Teuton, or a Cimbrian. The sources of the Spanish race are Arabs, Carthagenians, Jews, Syrians, Visigoths, and Vandals. The time will doubtless come when the entire population of Canada, Upper and Lower, will be a more homogeneous people than any of those European countries are to-day. The French race in Lower Canada-will struggle against the extinction to which all races in this situation are inevitably doomed; but the struggle vill be a bootless one.

The example of Louisiana, a French colony, purchased from Napoleon in 1802, shows how rapid may be absorption of a race under certain circumstance Half a century ago Louisiana was a French colony, with a French population. That people has now lost many of the distinct characteristics of its nationality, and in half a century more will be completely merged in the general mass of the population. In Lower Canada the process is allower but he was a lower by the process is allower by the process in the process is allower by the process is allower by the process in the process is allower by the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process in the process is allower by the process in the process is allower by the process in the process is allower by the process in the p the process is slower, but the result must eventually be the same. When Lower Canada ceased to be a French colony it lost at once and for ever that French emigration which had founded the colony. The remnant of a French colony, deprived of all accessions from extraneous sources and dependant only on the natural means of increase, cannot hold its own against a rival race who, to the natural means of increase, add the advantage of constant accretions from immigration.

The comparative increase of the religious denominations is given. In the period from 1842 to 1851 the Church of England in Upper Canada increased 73.13 per cent., and the Church of Scotland decreased 38.32; the Church of Rome increased 114.61, the Presbyterians of all kinds the enormous amount of 572.38, the Wesleyan Methodists 45, the Episcopal Methodists 82, other Methodists not specified 600, the Baptists 131, the Lutherans 123.54, the Congregationalists 53, and the Menonists and Tunkers 78.08. Such has been the respective increase of the various denominations in Upper Canada during the period of nine years. In Lower Canada the period of comparison is from 1844 to 1851. The Roman Catholics increased 30 42, the Church of Eugland 4.31, the Church of Scotland 85, Wesleyan Methodists 55, other Methodists not particularized 816, Presbyterians 465.55. minor denominations the comparison is not carried out.

During the last ten years covered by the census the population of Upper Canada increased 1041 per cent. At

outstrips the progress of the United States, which from 1840 to 1850 increased only £6.66 per cent., and is over ten times as great as that of England and Scotland. England doubled in the first half of the century Scotland did not quite double. At the commencement of the century the population of Scotland was 1,008,420, and in 1851 it was only 2,888,742. It was to be expected that the progress in population of Upper Canada would outstrip that of old densely populated countries like England and Scot-land; but that for a period of ten years the increase should stand for Canada 1041 and for the United States but 66.66 is what few would be prepared for. If Upper Canada had 950,000 inhabitants at the commencement of 1851, she will, at the rate of increase made in vious ten years, have a population of over 2,050,000 in 1861, and at the conclusion of the next ten years, that is 1871, the population would be 4,225,000.

| Provinces. | Year. | Pop | ulation. | Sq. Miles. |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|
| New Foundland | 1852 1852 1851 1851 1848 1851 1851 1851 | 8 1 2 | 53,289 90,261 93,800 76,117 62,678 91,600 80,060 5,000 | 147,832 261,989 27,709 13,746 2,134 57,009 2,500,900 170,000 |
| 1 | 1 28 | 2,6 | 1849 | 3,125,401 |
| Toronto, Upper Canada | 5, 6, 34, 44, 3, 19, 22, | 093 700 500 000 984 | 21,00 6,82 9,50 37,00 50,00 4,00 20,00 23,50 4,50 | 2 14,112 0 11,585 0 42,052 0 57,715 0 4,458 0 22,745 0 26,000 0 4,717 |

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE .- The state of the trade from the three principal regions for 1853 shows that the falling off in the supply this year is 77,251 tons:

| Schuylkill Railroadl | 1852. 1,522,004 696,521 | 1853. 1,437,598 752,432 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| LehighLackawana | 2,218,525 988,192 799,226 | 2,190,030 885,498 848,140 |
| Decrease in the supply this y | 4,000,919 ear 77,251 | 8,928,668 tons. |

last, destroyed the tobacco factory of Goode & Allen, loss \$7,000, and the adjoining factory of E. A. Smith, loss \$3,000, besides burning to death a little negro boy who was asleep in the factory of Goode & Allen.

A FIRE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, on Saturday morning

A COUGAR .- The Exeter (N. H.) News Letter, speaking of the "wild beast" that was lately shot in that neigh-borhood, gives the following particulars: "On Tuesday of last week, as Mr. W. F. Chapman, of

Newmarket, was huntin t foxes in the woods of Lee, his dog started a large animal, which immediately betook itself to a ee. Mr. Chapman, not liking to attack such large game single-handed, went for assistance, and, accompanied by two men armed with axes, returned. The animal was discovered men armed with axes, returned. The animal was discovered lying upon a limb about thirty feet from the ground, glaring upon his pursuers in any thing but an agreeable manner. Mr. Chapman discharged one of the barrels of his gun, loaded with a small charge of duck-shot, and was so fortunate as to hit the animal in the eyes, blinding it and bringing it to the ground fatally wounded, the shotprobably having passed into the brain.

e brain. "The animal proves to be a congar, known also by the name of puma, and by some authors it is called the American Ron. Its length, from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, is about seven feet, and its weight is 198 pounds. color is tawny, very much resembling that of a lion, and the extremity of its tail is black, but not, like a lion's, terminating in a brush. The head is small, and the ears, on the side, near the base, are black. Its claws are white, long.

and sharp.
"The cougar was once to be found in all parts of the continent, but is now rarely seen in the United States east of the Mississippi. We doubt if one has been killed before within. the limits of New England for a quarter of a century."